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FISCHER'S NURSERY

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Box 36

BAKERSTOWN, PA.

JAN 19 1949

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Phone Gibsonia 323-R at Nursery

TRANSPLANTING DIRECTIONS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and, have fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first-class stock in good condition. This stock will give entire satisfaction if properly planted and cared for. Improper planting will kill it and lack of care will prevent proper growth. Close attention to the following instructions will mean all the difference between success and failure. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it.

CARE OF STOCK

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled up in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots in liquid mud, and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow.

PLANTING

The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.

MULCHING

Unless thorough surface cultivation will be practiced during the summer a mulch should be applied. This may be a layer of coarse manure or vegetable matter around the trees three to six inches deep, and extending out from the trees three or five feet. Mulching protects the soil against the sun and drying winds; against alternate freezing and thawing, and provides some plant food.

PRUNING

The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree marks a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns from one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Peach Trees—These should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground; they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by

strictly adhering to it, and by immediately planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries — These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, with plants three to four feet apart in the row. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep surface of ground loose. Water in dry weather during growing season. Mulch in winter after the ground is frozen.

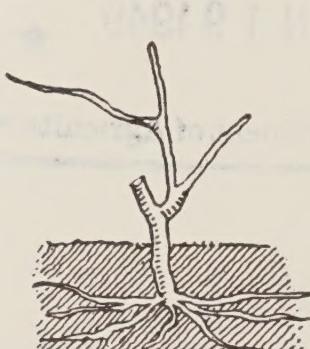
Strawberries—Plants should be set and cared for the same as tomato and cabbage plants. Plant in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and



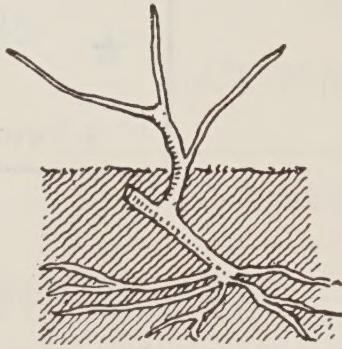
Just Right

twelve to fifteen inches in a row. The cheapest way to grow them is to plant in long rows and tend with a corn plow, using shields. Never allow rows to spread to more than eight or ten inches in width. Cover the plants late in the fall with one or two inches of prairie hay or stable litter (if free from weed seed.) This covering should be removed from the plants in early spring and left between the rows until the fruit is picked, then it should be removed from the patch and the rows cultivated the same as before.

GRAPES

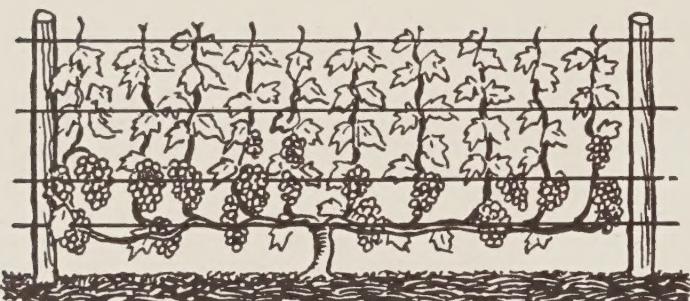


Planted too shallow.

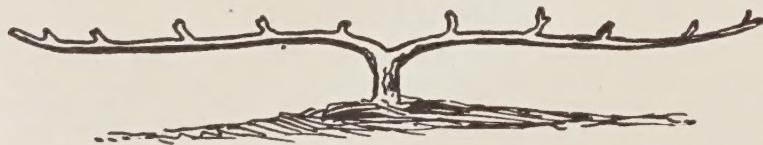


Planted just right.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.



As the vine grows train to trellis as shown in illustration.



Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.

Cut back to two buds, as shown. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

ASPARAGUS

For garden culture, dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trench 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually early in spring after loosening the beds on the top by fork-
ing them over.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.

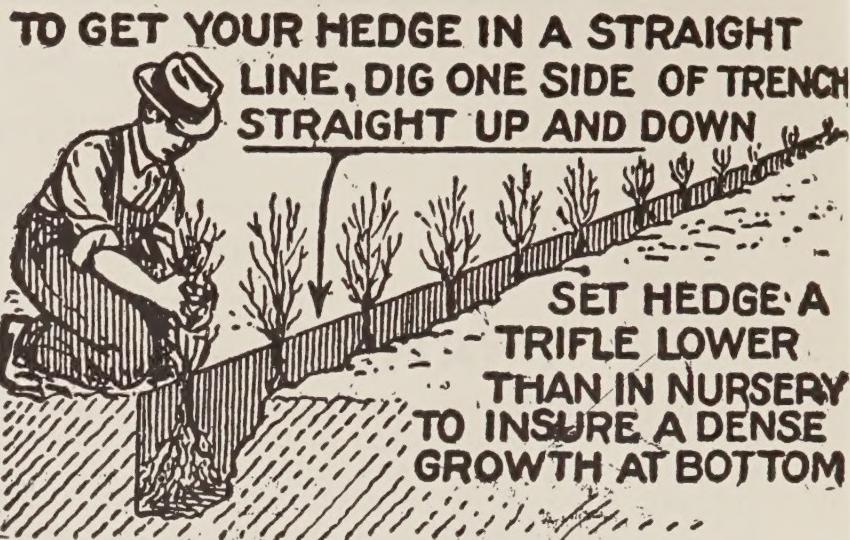
DEPTH TO PLANT

All kinds of fruit trees should be planted from 2 to 3 inches deeper than they grow in the nursery.

SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back from one-half to two-thirds with few exceptions.



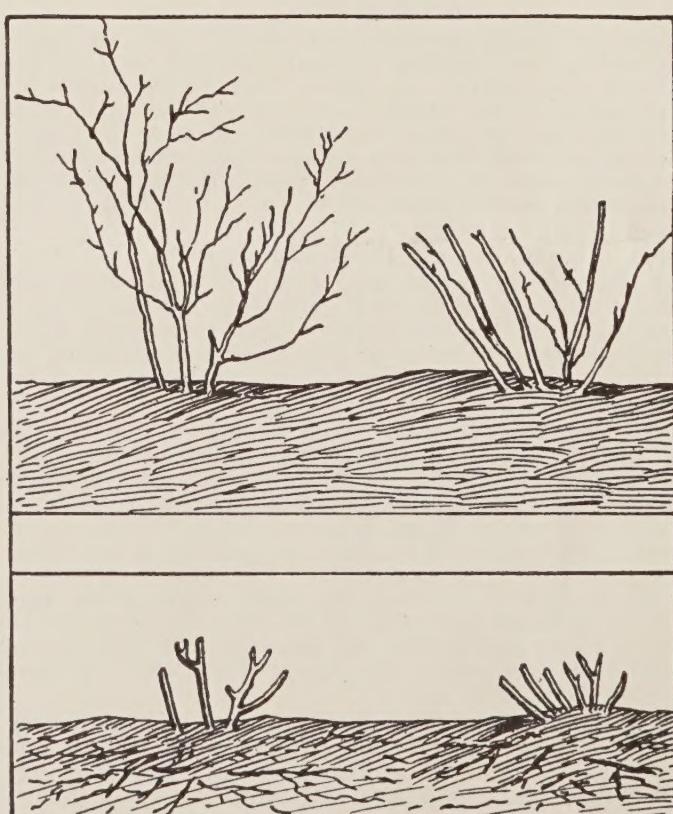
HEDGES

Privet—Dig trench twelve inches deep or more and set the plants four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or deep enough so the lower branches will be four to six inches under the ground. Such deep planting will make a compact hedge down to the ground line, but if the plants are set shallow there will always be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set Privet in a double row, eight to ten inches apart each way, which makes a very dense hedge. Cut Privet back to six inches when planting to promote thick new growth at lower part of plant.

Barberry-Spiraea—Should be planted in the same manner as shrubs, either in trenches for hedge or as groups or individual specimens. Cut back and thin out one-half of top wood.

ROSES

If roses are planted in the ordinary way with the tops left exposed to the sun and drying winds of the spring, they are almost sure to shrivel before time for them to grow, and thus the plants are greatly endangered, while if the following suggestions are followed, success is almost certain. The plants should be unpacked as soon as received from the nursery and planted, if possible. If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should



Rose Bushes Just Planted—Before and After Trimming.

be heeled-in deep (buried) in moist, loose earth, waiting time to plant. In planting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery in a deep, rich, well drained soil. All budded roses should be planted with the junction of the bud and the original stock at least two inches below the surface. This junction is shown by the stub left where the original stock has been cut back. If the soil is dry it is well to plant the roses solidly, then wet thoroughly and after the water has soaked away, throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches high around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for ten days or two weeks, or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the dirt mound can be raked down. Roses handled in this way hardly ever fail to make a good start and a very satisfactory growth. They should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may first be allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old, decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground the following Spring.

BULBS, ROOTS AND PERENNIALS

Prepare the ground by deep spading, twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

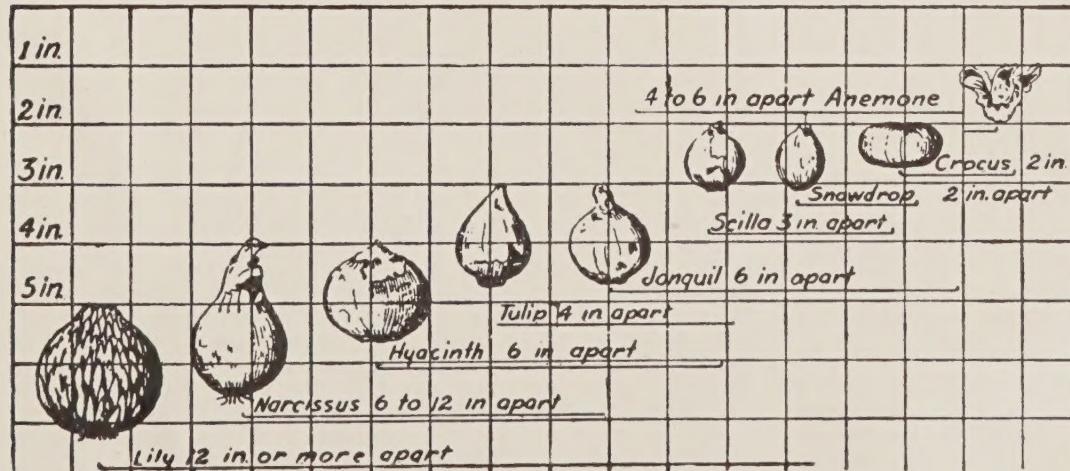
Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

Iris—Should be set with the crown two inches below the surface. Plant twelve inches apart. Mulch as for Peonies.

Phlox—Set the crown one inch under the surface and spread out the roots. Firm well. Mulch in winter. Water in summer. Plant twelve inches apart. Gaillardia, Delphinium, Platycodon and other perennials should be planted about like Iris and Phlox.

BULBS—OUT-DOOR CULTURE

Fall is the proper time for planting Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips and Narcissus, not in the spring. Let the soil be dug to the depth of 18 inches, thoroughly pulverized, and if the soil is poor, enrich with thoroughly decomposed manure; if the soil is too close or heavy, mix some sand with it and thoroughly incorporate the whole. When covered with half rotted manure this will sufficiently enrich the soil. The best covering is leaves or half decayed manure—never rotten manure, as it excludes light and air. By excessive covering, many bulbs are annually lost. Cover them from two to four inches, after the ground is frozen two or three inches deep. This will help to secure the bulbs from the depredation of mice and other vermin. It is not the freezing that kills, but the continued thawing and freezing, thus lifting the bulbs to the surface of the ground. As soon as the coldest weather is over the covering may be removed. When the blooming season is past, pinch off all the flower stems allowing the bulbs to remain until the leaves are yellow. If the beds are wanted for bedding plants, take up the bulbs and re-plant them very thickly in any vacant spot, allowing them to remain until the foliage is decayed; then place each one in sand, putting them away until fall planting.



HYACINTHS IN GLASSES

Nothing more easy, more fragrant, or will more richly reward the grower than the Hyacinth. First let your glasses be thoroughly cleaned, then fill them with water; the base of the bulb just and barely touching the water; place them carefully away for three or four weeks in a dark closet. Then you will find that the roots have nearly filled the glass; bring them to the light gradually. Avoid placing them on the window ledge, as the cold draughts chill the roots; neither expose to the full sun, but keep them in a room of moderate temperature, with plenty of light and air. As the water evaporates, fill up with water at the same temperature as the room. Never change the water unless it becomes tainted, neither use cotton or other fiddads. The simpler the treatment, the more certain of success.

SHADE TREES

Ornamentals—Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full, allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots, after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds, even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment. Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large sizes of shade trees can often be stalked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

EVERGREENS

These should be planted extremely solid, but be sure that all vacancies under the pronged roots are well filled with soil first, then press or tramp the soil leaving two inches of the soil loose to prevent baking and to take in the rainfall. Be careful never to expose the roots to the sun and air long enough to dry them in the least, and if necessary to water them, it is better to dig a hole by the side of the tree one foot deep and water them through the hole. This applies to the watering of all trees. Better to water two or three pailfulls at a time in seven or eight days, as needed, than to pour water on the surface, which often does more harm than good, by crusting the surface and attracting the roots upward for moisture, instead of downward. Mulch with old hay or chaff, throw a little soil on the mulching and it will look better and will be more effective. Evergreens should be watered during a drought in mid-summer or fall as well as spring. The ground should be filled with water at the approach of winter and then mulched. They do not need the above care after the first year. After planting protect evergreens in yard by placing a screen about each to keep dogs away.

Where evergreens are received with a solid ball of earth about the roots, cut the strings attached to the burlap and canvas and fold back under the roots, but do not disturb the earth about the roots. The burlap can either be cut away or left under the plant as it will soon rot away.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i.e.; chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects and fungous diseases. Chewing insects are controlled with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate), sucking insects, (lice or aphids) by body contact poison, (nicotine) or miscible oil (kerosene emulsion), and fungous diseases by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine or kerosene emulsion control apple worms and neither of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous. In spraying the apple, keep in mind the two main apple troubles, codling moth and apple scab, and in controlling these most other troubles are incidentally controlled. Lead arsenate and lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture are the sprays to use.

SPRAYING MATERIALS

The most common and best form of arsenate used is "arsenate of lead." This may be secured from drug stores and seed and garden supply houses. Thoroughly dissolve three pounds of paste arsenate

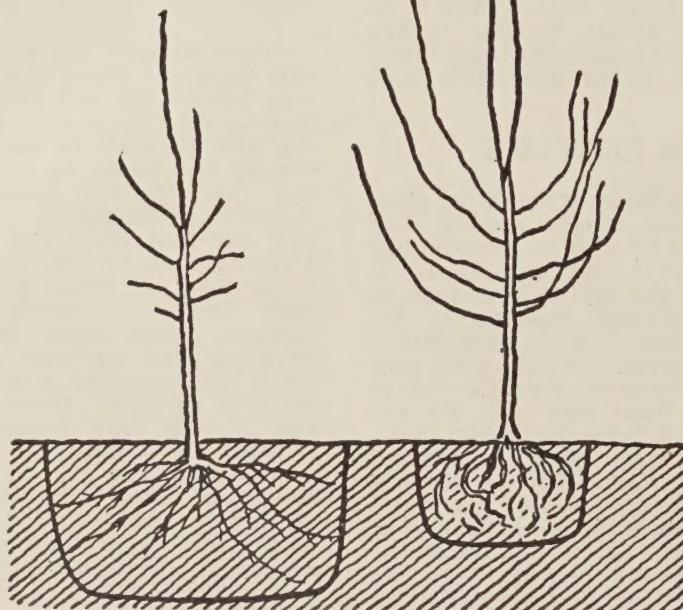
of lead or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dry arsenate of lead in a small amount of water in a pail and add to fifty gallons of water or other spraying solution.

Bordeaux mixture is prepared by dissolving four pounds of copper-sulphate (bluestone), in a small amount of water and diluting to twenty-five gallons; slacking five to six pounds of good lime and adding water to make twenty-five gallons. These solutions should then be combined by pouring or dipping simultaneously from each into a third vessel or spray tank.

The commercial lime-sulphur is used almost exclusively by many fruit growers. This may be obtained from same sources as arsenate of lead or direct from manufacturers. To combine the fungous spray and the insect spray simply add the dissolved poisons to the fungous solutions.

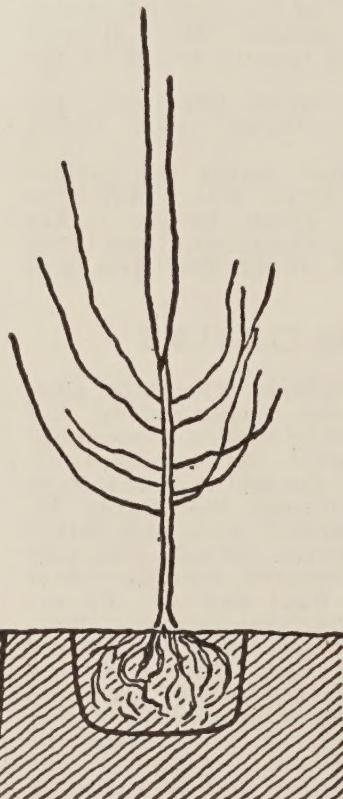
Kerosene in its natural, undiluted state, is fatal to all insect and vegetable life, but properly prepared may be used safely and with much benefit. Dissolve a bar of Ivory soap in one gallon of hot water, then add two gallons of kerosene and churn it vigorously until cool. If made right it is then like cream, and will keep indefinitely. For general use take one part of the mixture to ten parts water and use as a spray. Will be found very valuable in getting rid of aphids, mealy bugs, red spider, etc. May be used against any soft-shelled insect.

Fig. 2



Properly Planted.

Fig. 1



Improperly Planted.

Sure to Live

**Top properly Pruned
and Cut Back, and
Roots carefully spread
out.**

**Top Left without Pruning
and Roots crowded
together.**

Sure to Die

NOTICE—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig 2 and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.

THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Be sure and remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality.

This is the method which is commonly practiced, and we cannot therefore too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy this position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed, regardless of the great injury to the present appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

FALL PLANTING

When trees are set in autumn, a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, must be raised about the trees. This is very essential, as it keeps them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

In sections where the winters are extremely severe, trees procured in the fall can be best cared for by covering the roots with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.